

Key Sequential and Behavioral Features of Each Video Clip

	Interactive Summary	Sequence & Outcome	Action Type
Clip 1	A child ape tries to approach one adult, but is held back by another while they are eating.	The child's attempt to interact is interrupted and replaced by the intervention of another ape.	Intervene
Clip 2	A child climbs onto an adult's back and arm; the adult responds protectively while seated.	Physical closeness is accepted, and close interaction appears.	Request
Clip 3	Two apes are eating; one grabs a piece of paper, the other is exploring.	Ownership is taken. The original ape loses access without conflict.	Seizure
Clip 4	An adult ape grabs a younger ape's attention by patting them, who climbs on their back as they descend a ladder.	The younger ape performed a following action on the elder.	Offer
Clip 5	An ape grabs a child and climbs onto a log after picking up a branch.	The child gains access to the log with the adult's help.	Offer
Clip 6	One ape hangs on a rope with a paper on their head; another pokes them with a branch while a third swings by and grabs the paper.	The property of the ape, who had been bothered, has been taken.	Tease
Clip 7	A young ape rolls on the ground trying to grab the paper from an adult's head; the adult removes it and looks at the youngster.	Playful movement initiated by one ape prompts visual engagement from another.	Tease
Clip 8	Two young apes fight over a branch; an adult stops them by taking the branch.	Conflict is interrupted, and the object is taken away.	Intervene

	Interactive Summary	Sequence & Outcome	Action Type
Clip 9	An adult ape is eating and prevents a young ape from leaving.	The child's attempt to leave is prevented.	Intervene
Clip 10	Three young apes surrounded and provoked an adult covered with paper; the adult stopped them.	The adult ends the provocation by stopping the children's playful invitation. A clear boundary is set.	Tease
Clip 11	An adult stops the child ape from leaving while they are eating, the child complies and sits down to eat.	The young ape's intention to leave is prevented, and complies with the adult's intention to stay and eat.	Intervene
Clip 12	As an ape moves forward from eating, a young ape grabs onto their leg.	The child clings during movement. A physical closeness is maintained.	Request
Clip 13	An ape swings in on a rope and suddenly grabs a branch from another ape who was eating it.	The branch is taken forcefully mid-meal. The recipient disengages.	Seizure
Clip 14	A young ape grabs the paper that was covering an adult ape's head.	Playful interaction is done without resistance. This appears to be a minor disruption.	Seizure
Clip 15	Four apes swing and poke around with branches while two others sit nearby; the seated apes eventually leave.	Playful movements by the young apes cause the adult apes to disengage from the group.	Tease

Behavioral Clusters

Intervene — Third-party actions in which one ape interrupts, redirects, or physically controls a social interaction between others. These behaviors may serve to stop conflict or enforce boundaries.

Key sequence and outcome: Look for situations where the original movement trajectory of the recipient (the ape being intervened upon) is altered by the initiator (the ape performing the intervention).

Clips: 1, 8, 9, 11

Request — A behavior in which one ape seeks to initiate contact or gain support from another. These actions are often physical and imply an intent to elicit a response or cooperation. Requests are typically met with acceptance or mutual engagement.

Key sequence and outcome: Identify cases where the initiator seeks a specific response from the recipient, regardless of whether the recipient ultimately responds.

Clips: 2, 12

Seizure — Actions in which an ape gains access to or takes an object from another without cooperation. This behavior may be disruptive or intrusive, but it is not usually overtly aggressive.

Key sequence and outcome: Focus on instances where the initiator obtains or touches an object originally in the recipient's possession, resulting in a clear loss for the recipient.

Clips: 3, 13, 14

Offer — Voluntary, cooperative acts in which one ape supports another's movement or goal without demanding anything in return. These behaviors reflect affinity, intention, and mutual coordination.

Key sequence and outcome: Look for cases where the initiator provides access or opportunity to the recipient, regardless of whether the recipient accepts or uses it.

Clips: 4, 5

Tease — Playfully disruptive behaviors where one ape provokes, challenges, or interferes with another without serious aggression. These actions often involve object play, exaggerated movements, or attention-seeking gestures, and are intended to elicit a reaction without causing conflict.

Key sequence and outcome: Identify actions by the initiator that may appear meaningless on the surface but are designed to attract attention or prompt a response from the recipient.

Clips: 6, 7, 10, 15

The behaviors observed in the 15 clips were grouped into five clusters: Request, Seizure, Offer, Tease, and Intervene. These categories were defined based on the function of the initiator's action, with particular attention to their intention and the type of response it elicited.

While Request and Offer may appear as mirror behaviors and could potentially be grouped as one, their distinction lies in who initiates the action and the implied intention. It is

their contrast that highlights the importance of identifying intention and agency. For example, the outcome “a child ape climbs onto an adult ape”, which happened similarly in Clips 2, 4, 5, and 12, these four clips belong to two different categories. If the adult (the initiator) initiates or facilitates the action that allows the child to climb onto them, such as in Clips 4 and 5, they are categorized as an Offer; if the child (the initiator) initiates and the adult allows it, such as in Clips 2 and 12, they become a Request. This distinction shows how similar outcomes may reflect fundamentally different social dynamics.

The categories Seizure, Tease, and Intervene are not defined by physical movements alone, but by the social intent behind them. Because we cannot directly understand apes’ internal motivations or language, we instead interpret the outcomes they appear to seek. In Seizure, as seen in Clips 3, 13, and 14, the goal is to obtain an object controlled by another. Tease behaviors, such as in Clips 6, 7, 10, and 15, seem aimed at gaining attention or provoking a mild response, disruptive but not aggressive. Intervene, seen in Clips 1, 8, 9, and 11, involves interrupting or redirecting another ape’s action, usually to prevent undesired behavior, often by an elder ape.